## Spinion of the Attorney General on the Viola-tion of the Municipal Law and the National Sovereignty and Neutrality of the United States.

THE LEGAL VIEW OF THE QUESTION. LE PRESIDENT TO ATTORNEY GENERAL CUSHING.

District Attorneys of the Southern

British Consuls?

MR. CUSHING'S REPLY.

ATORNET GENERAL'S OFFICE, Aug. 0, 1865.

Bu—I have the honor to submit here with the considerations of law applicable to the enlistment of troops within the United States by the British government, in so far as the facts appearing in the documents before me concern the personal action cities of the British Minister of the British Consuls in the United States.

There is no room for doubt as to the law regarding the general question.

There is no room for doubt as to the law regarding the general question.

Is the first place, the act of Congress of April 20, 1818, contains the following provisions:—

See. 2 And be it further enacted. That if any person shall, within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, entire weater himself, or bure or retain another person to entist or eater himself, or bur or retain another person to entist or eater himself, or bur or or the finite of, or jurisdiction of, the United States, with intent to be entisted or entered into the service of any toreign prince, basic colony, district, or people, as a soldier, or as a maris or seamen on board of any vessel of the service of marque or privateer, every person so oftending shall be deemed guilty of a high midensanor and shall be made not exceeding one thousand oldiers, and be imprisoned as exceeding three years.—(ii) Etst. at Lange, p. 48)

Of course, as the levy of troops within the United States foreign service is forbidden by law, no such right has by Executive permission been given to Great Britain. In the contrary of this, the British government was expressly notified, by latter of Mr. Marcy to Mr. Crampton of April 23, 1864, that no enhistments in the United States would be permitted either to Great Britain or to Enessia. Exec. Does, lat see, 33d Engr., Vol. XII, No. 183, p. 5)

183, p. 5.)
In the second place, independently of municipal relations of the acts in question they constitute, whether this be the acts of the firitish government or of its Ministers and Consuls, a violation of the sovereighty and of the neutral rights of the United States.

The rule of public law is unequivocal on this point, and he correctly stated as follows, by Wolf:—

Since the right of raising soldiers is a right of majesty which must not be viewed by a foreign malon, it is not permitted to make solders on the territory, without the consent of its sovereign (Jos. Centum, s. 1, 174)

By Variet:—

of the sovereign, would constitute an otence against the sovereign of the neutral and a violation of the duty of the bellisment.—Droits et Devoirs des Nations Neutres, tom. 1, 112, 313.

As to the territory of neutral nations, the occurrence of hose situes makes re clease on modification of their rights: they remain inviolated in time of peace. Their territory ought then to be sheltered from all enterprises of the belligarcents, of whatever nature they may be. The consequences of war regist never to be fell by them directly; that is to say, no act of headility should be committed against them under any pretext. Beingerent nations, in this respect, have only the right they possessed in time of peace. Belligarcents cannot, then, in any case, without the permission of the sovereign, use neutral territory, end not say discently for the operations of war but sannot even make use of it for any advantage whatever, to the prejudice of their enews. This purmission cannot be granted to them by the neutral without visitating life duties.

The principle of the invis ability of the territory being admitted, the conclusion, as absolute a use neutral territory, in any manner whatever inthout the permission of the neutral material beingered when the permitten of the neutral material beingered when the striper to propose there, and march armies through it, &c., without the The neutral had beingered when the striper of arms, is the same meaner as a clitzen has the right to detend his prepert by all the neuns in his power, and even by force of arms, is

we she exclusive use of its own territory and resources. (Wildsan's international Law, vol. i.p. 04.) But, which our adverting to the present logical consequence of this right atthough one of them discusses fally the coils will ask them to the present logical consequence of this right atthough one of them discusses fally the coils will be permitted to one, it should be permitted to each of the present logical concellation of the respective beligners frowers. (Mannary a Law off the particles of the concellation is same accredited English writer considers and confute the assumption, hastily and errossously taken up in frest birtain, that some doctrine is an almorate review of the whole subject the considers and confute the whole subject ho considerable. In this confirm the whole subject ho considerable and in the confirming of this is to be found in Vated. And upon an almorate review of the whole subject ho considerable and the impression of the whole subject ho considerable and the subject has considerable to this animation, exceptionally with the finite one of the confirming the may rat be allowed to me healigners the formation of the whole subject ho considerable and the impression of the confirming the major has a subject to the confirming the major has a subject to considerable and one or the confirming the confirmin an elaborate review of the whole subject he confindes has:—

• Foreign levies may not be allowed to one beligered while refused to his aniaconiat, consistently win the duties of motivality. When treates, anie-cedent to war, permit such excellusive privilege, then no compains of breach of neutrality can be maintained by the excluded party. But when no arise-cedent treatment is the principe of which demand the suited anisoned for nesistance to diliver party, and of contrast with the principe of which demand the suited anisoned form nesistance to diliver party, and of contrast with the tended permits the suited party and of contrast with the first party party, and of contrast with not actually expended in section from being suited party. So the customs of Surgoe, derived from the practices of the middle axes, exact had necordance with the disease of recon, or, in other words, with the law of nature. (Manning's Laws of Nations, p. 139)

Mr. Manning's reasonants is conclusive as far as it goes; and the imperfection of other English law books in this respect is of no account, as against the general authority of the expounders of luternational law in all the rest of Christendom.

Misconstruction has also been placed on the fact that Rynker-hoch countrains the right of private or voluntary expatriation, even for the purpose of foreign military service. But he does not express or countenance the thought that a foreign beligarent may securit soldiers in a neutral country, without the consent of its sovereign, in the country without the consent of its sovereign of the contrary, he calificits in full the legislation of the United Province, according to which it was a capital effence to make cuistness in the country without the consent of the source of the littles tenses to the source of the littles tenses in the country without consent of the States Ceneral. (Quest, Jur. Public.) lib. i., c. 22.)

Bedies, Great Beitsie has by ther own lepisation and-

close of the last century, the French Convention assumed to recruit marine forces in the United States, it was held by President Washington, and by his Secretary of State (Mr. Jefferson), as explained in the correspondence hereinbefore quoted, that, by the law of nationa, an virtue of our accregaty, and without stopping to enact manicipal laws on the subject, we had full right to repress and role foreign enlistments, and, converse, that the attempt to make any such enlistments was an act of gross national aggression on the United States.

When a foreign government, by its agents, enters into the United States to perform acts in violation of our sovereignty, and contrary to our public policy, though acts not made penal by municipal law, that its a grave national ineignity and wrong. If, in addition to this, such foreign government, knowing that penal statutes on the subject exist, deliberately undertakes to evade the municipal law, and thus to baille and bring into discreased the internal administration of the country, in such case the foreign government not only violates, but insults our national sovereignty.

I repeat them, that if it were to be supposed that the British government had so har forgotten what is due to its own dignity as to instruct its agents within the territories of the German Bund, in the Netnerlands, in the United States, to enlist recruits without respect for the local sovereignty, but with care to avoid or evade the letter of local statutes, instead of diminishing, that would aggravate the injustice and the linguility of the proceeding in the eye of the law of nations, and the intensity of the pub ic wrong as regards the matrial States thus converted, without their consent, into a recruiting ground for the armies of Great B thain.

Such instructions would be deregatory to the public honor m another respect. They presume that the United States, without becoming the open ality of Great Efficient wall, by conniving at the use of its territory for feeting-rem purposes while processing neutral

strem, i Bin., 144; Commonwealth vs. Kosloff, i Sarg. and R. 545; state vs. Be as Feret, in Nott and Me., 217).
These adjudications are in eract contermity with the law of nations in regard to Consuls, as understood and practised, not less in Great Bertain than in the other States of Christeadom. (See epin. Nov. 4, 1845, MSS. Also Kemt's Com. vol. 1, p. 44; Whoaton's ed. by La versos, p. 265).

The only privilege which a Consul enjoys in this respect in the United States is that awarded to him by the consistention of being tried by the ederal courts; the effect of which is that his case remains within the central of the general government, which may deal with it according to the convenience or the exigencies of its foreign policy, without impediment from the authority of any of the individual States of the Union. (State at large, p. 17.)

The Consul at Ciscinnati, as appears by the legal proceedings there, supposes that he is entitled to the benefits of certain peculiar stipulations in the Consular conventes there, supposes that he is entitled to the benefits of certain peculiar stipulations in the Consular conventes between the United States and France of February 23, 1853. His were so that would not serve him on the main point, because it does not axempt Consuls from the criminal jurisdiction of either of the contracting governments. But this convention has no application whatever to the Consular relations of Great Britain and the United States. Whether it applies or not to governments with which we have entered into stipulations to place our respective Consula on the Earting of the most favored nation, is a question as yet sub litz. But there is no stipulation to that navies in circums in Great Britain, and of Britiah Consuls in the United States, whether it is question for the curies and by the local law of states can be sween Great Britain, and of Britiah Consuls in the United States.

In addition to these crimary means of redress, in the case of the misconduct of a foreign Consul. To justify the exercise

ment of the country to which he is sent, such Committy and there case, or be sent suck, the offended government assigning to the other the reasons for the same. (Art. This Convention, by its terms, was to subsist only four years. By a subsequent Convention, that of Oct. 20, 1818, its duration was procequed ten years (art. 4); and atterwards by the Convention of Acquast 6, 1827, for another ten years, and until denounced by either party on their works and the Convention of Acquast 6, 1827, for another ten years, and until denounced by either party on the ten years, and until denounced by either party on the ten years, and the United States.

For the rest, the stipulations of 1818 and 1827, are but declaratory of the law of nations, as that is understood both in Great Britain and the United States.

In regard to the Minister, it is clear, if he violate the laws of the government to which he is accredited, or otherwise offend its sovereignty, there is no romely except in the manner and form prescribed by the law of nations. He enjoys an exemption from judicial process, which immunity is not so much his right as that of his government.

It was formerly held in England, as we see in March's case, reported by Rolle, in the time of James I., that "either and of nations, yet if he commit any offence against the law of nature or reason, he shall lose his privilege, but not if he offend against a positive law of any realm. (Relle's R., p. 175.) But no such distinction between male proteins and males are, as respects ambassators, is now admitted, and their exterritorishity is the unanimous doctrine of all publicate, and is recognized in England, as it is in the United States, by statute.

The whole question is learnedly discussed by Widman, whose views are in accordance with those of trotius and Byskershock, which mow prevail throughout Christen dom. (Institute, vol. 1, p. 90.) Opinion of Mr., Attorney Gueral Lee, of July 27, 1777.)

The case of criminality on the part of apublic ministers in such a case, a calegor of the

with precedents, which, in general, go no further than the arrest and confinement, and the eventual or the immediate expulsion of a public minis er for treasonable acts, or acts dangerous to the security of the State.

Signal instances of the arrest or summary expulsion of public ministers in such a case, are collected by Hyshensheck, by Wicquefort, by Wilsman, and by Cha. Beach. Cause Celebres.

A very incidern case of great notoriety is that of Sifenry Edwer, who, whise British Minis er as Madrid, during the administration of the bluke of valencia, (Sen. Narvaz,) being detected in completty with dementic revolutionists, was required by let er of the Buke of Sytomayor, the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs, to quit Spain immediately and did so.—(Hernandez, Espana y el Viscrade Falimerston, Madrid, 1845.) This incident occasioned a brief interruption of the diphonatic relations of the two governments, but Spain stood time; and as Sir Herry Bulwer had acted under the Instructions of Lord Paimerston, the British Minister of Foreign Affairs, the British government, after some delay and the exchange of explanation, conscious that it had been piaced in the wrong by Lord Palmerston, submitted as end a new minister to Madrid.—(Hansard Pebates, Third Series, vol. 90, p. 347.)

E. Finally, it he offence be grave, but not such as to compremise the public safety, the course of proceeding in accordance with the law of nations, and sanctioned by uplomatic urage, is to deman the recall of the runitor, and meanwhile, to refuse or not all further miercourse with him, according to the dreumanther can be recommended by a modern English author, who says:—

With respect to the dismissal of minister, it is naunt, where the master of which him the respect are well stated by a modern English author, who says:—

With respect to the dismissal of minister, it is naunt, where the master of the first of minister of minister regarded in the light of established rules of minister, it is naunt, where the master of the first of minister of

LETTER FROM RON. JOHN M. CLAYTON IN REPLY TO A PRIEND IN THIS CITY.

A PRIEND IN THIS CITY.

Washington, Feb. 27, 1856.

My Dran Ste—Though confined to my room by sickness, I take the earliest opportunity of answering your letter of the 25th inst.

There never was any personal quartel between me and Sir Henry L. Balwer. He never wrote me any such lettletter as you speak of, asking me to retract anything, and of course I never wrote to him any such lotter in reply as you menuion. The every which you say is told of my having written to Sir Henry L. Bulwer demanding animaction is also a falsehood, of the whole doth.

I never bossied of having outwitted him, and I do not

believe that he ever beasted that he had outwitted me, in the treaty. The vile wretches who feed and fatten on their news aper slanders have often said that our government was overreached in the treaty. On the other hand, Lord threaden, in his correspondence with Mr. Buchanan, contends that under the American construction of the treaty (which, by the way, is the construction of the treaty (which, by the way, is the construction of the treaty (which, by the way, is the construction of the treaty (which, by the way, is the construction which, not Americans only, but all disinterested man, also have examined it, have put upon it,) it is "unitateral," and divents Great Britain of rights of which there is no equivalent surrendered on our part.

The correspondence of Lord Clarenden and Mr. Buchanan has substantially exhausted the argument on the subject of the treaty. It is marked by solility on both sides; yet it has been reserved for some scribblers on our side of the water to pretend to have discovered are farts to operate against their own country, and, in doing so, they have invented excuses for the violation of the treaty by the British government, to which the British Minister has not ventured to resort. I do not believe the British government will adhere to their own construction of the convention, however much they may be sided here.

I have suffered all mirrepresentations to pass unnoticed—an exposure of the names of those who make them might, sometimes, be a public benealt; but that is a task which I leave to others.

My health has been wretchedly bad during several weeks. I have been unable to attend the sessions of the Senate, being confined to a sick room.

I am, with great respect, your friend and obedient servant, with great respect, your friend and obedient servant,

Senate, being confined to a sick room.

Iam, with great respect, your friend and obedient servant,

JOHN M. CLAYTON.

The Hansas appeal in the Rhode Island
Legislature.

In the Rhode Island Senate, on the 26th inst., Mr. Boyden, from the Joint Select Committee on the communication of his Excellency the Governer, and the document from the Territory of Kansas, reported the following series of resolutions, which were read, and on motion of Mr. Pirce, one hundred and fifty copies of the same were ordered to be printed:—

Whereas, it was the design of the Ravolutionary pairiots to establish a repub loan government, based upon the self evident truth that all men are created equal, and are equally entitled to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; and.

Whereas, the constitution of the United States reading in the name of the "people" that their coject was to "establish justice," and to secure to themselves and their posterity the blessing of liberty; and,

Whereas, the same instrument guarantees to each State a republican form of government; therefore.

It is Resolved, by the General Ausembly, That any legislation, either by Congress or by States and Territories, which purposely or virtually ignores these principles, is unworthy of the representatives of a free people. Its insvitable tendency is to anarchy—the legitimate truit of despotian, and its ultimate result the overthrow of civil government.

Resolved, that from abundant estimony, the conviction is forced upon us, that the people of Kansas who setded upon the rights set forth in the act organizing the Territory, whereby organized force from without, the constitutional rights, and to the rights set forth in the act organizing the Territory, whereby organized force from without, the law organized to these, the the integrity of the elective franchise has because of the with court of the propose of the constitutions of these choice, have not and no not easy the privileges have guaranteed to these. The court of the motion of the court of the motion, and commit

bruil peasions, are constantly threatesing another invasion, with the avowed purpose of exterminating every free State citizen, and dooming the land to the unmitigated curse of als very.

Resolved, That the people of Kauma, in reasting these atro-cities, and in repudiating the laws which have been forced upon them by the citizens of Miscouri, are contending for their inaliemable rights, and are justified by the heroic examples of 76, and by the moral sense of mankind. We commend their herois man di their cause to the approvation and active aympathies of the people, in whom the sense of justice still abidea. The maxim still itees, that "resistance to tyrants is obedience to God."

Resolved. That the people of the free States have the same rights as others to emigrate to Kaussa; that whether they go as individuals or in companies under an agency of their own appointment, or the auspices of an emigrant aid company, is a matter legitimately within their own choice, and no friend of equal rights will consure them therefor.

Resolved. That the President of the united States, in his special denunciation of the New England Engrant Aid Company, and the free utterance of Korthern sentiments, as contrasted with his tame rebute of the Miscourian invasion, thrice perpets tack, has given mourfull evidence that in this new con life between recomm and slavery he leans to the side of the perpets and, has given mourfull evidence that in this new con life between the any attempt on its part of the federal government to enforce obedience to statutes which deny the freedom of speech and of the press, and which were lored upon the people by an Hegal combination, would be not only an abandomment of the Scottices of the Revolution, but a figarant de nice of the Scottine of the Scottines of the Revolution, but a figarant de nice of the Scottine of the Scottines of the Revolution, but a figarant de nice of the Scottine of the Scottines of the Revolution, but a figarant de nice of the scott and of the carllest opportunity: thus rebuting

send a copy of new reactions of the reason of the Governof the several States.

Freaking Up of the River at Cincinnati—
Wreck of a Freet.—Thrilling Scenes.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial, Feb. 25.]

Person familiar with the ways of the river saw on Saiurday that the time for the dreaded "break up" was imminent. For fifty-three days the river has been closed.

The shores of Ohio and Kentucky have been for weeks
united by a bridge of crystal strong enough for the sale
passage of droves of cattle and ponderous wagons with
their loads and teams. But on Sa'urday it was evident
that this phenomenon, having existed for an unprecdented length of time, was about to be dissolved. The
steamboat men made every preparation in their power to
meet the impending crists, but were to a great extent
powerless. The boats were immovably lines to the shore,
exposed to the combined fury of the avalanche and the
flood. Saturday night the great sheet of ice in front o'
the city was anticusty watched by many sleepless eyes, expecture to see it start like a monster from sleep and do its
work of ruin. A httle after II c'clock the ice started. The
exciter uni was painfully intense. The belis of all the
stemmers rung their wildest alarms. The steam-whistle:
shriked, and it seemed that there was great grief and
mortal fear expressed in their deep hoarse roaring. All
the river men who ever not on the spot made the utmost
haste to the scene of action. But the ice stood upon the
order of its going instead of going at once, and the masremained in an uneasy condition until morning. Then
Ideking began to show symptoms of giving out with a
vengeance. That stream was rising with some rapidity,
and about ten o'clock large quantities of ice were forced
against the still boson of the Ohio. There it relied and
leaped and plunged, accumulated and crushed, with a
moaning, grating noise, until one o'clock, when the
britte class of the Ohio. There it relied and
leaped and plunged, accumulated and crushed, with a
moaning, grating noise, until o the boats lying at the foot of Wainut street, where it made a laf a dozen wrecks. Forexan looking down Main, Wainu or Yyeamore streats to, the river, where recently all things have been motionless, bated a wast whitpool of dingy lor rushing at dizzy speed, in lumps of all imaginable shapes, sany of which neemed impired with individual life, and strange and complicated were their evolutions, and a supparently unaccountable for the life of the strength of the

Political Intelligence.

CANNECTICUT DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

The democrats of Connecticut held their State Convention at Hartford, on the 28th February, and nominated the following ticket for State officers:

For Governor—Launed Ingham, of Essex.

Ligut Governor—Julin T. Wait, of Norwich.

Treasurer—Talcott Crosby, of Tacmpson.

Secretary—Riger Averill, of Danbury.

Cemptroller—Thomas Cowles. of Farmington.

The Convention also adopted the following resolutions:

Compreller—Thomas Cowies, of Farmington.

The Convention also adopted the following resolutions:—

Resolved, That the strength of this Union—of this government—is public opinion; this is its only abiding foundation, the rock on which it reats or on which it must founder. As long as that remains sound we have nothing to lear, and been we discover he danger from the movements ard apparent designs of sectionalists and daunionists, whose sifters are directly calculated to poison public sentianent—to alienate the feelings of the goods in one section of the Union from those of another; and it their policy is parsisted in there is reason to fear that feelings will be orger deared in post sections of the Union which will lead to a final soparated as the confectorace of the States will lead to a final soparated as the confectorace of the States cannot possibly be parasisted as the confectorace of the States will be sections of the Union and the people of the Union is in the hearts and affections of the people—in a settled, abiding conviction that it is a source of security, a benedit, a breaking to all parties to it; that when this sentiment is good, the Union is in the hearts and affections of the people—in a settled, abiding conviction that it is a source of security. Is benedit, a breaking to all parties to it; that when this sentiment is good, the Union is in ract dissolved, or which it was established.

3. That the democratic party view with extreme regret the sectional strife which has aiready reached a point involving reprosches, criminations, recriminations and personal hard—a contest that has presented to the country the startling spectace of the election of a Fpeaker of the autional House of Representances by a strict y sectional vote, with a platform of principles upon which there ould not possibly be any fracterial adjoin by members of one half of the States of our Union, whose rights are recognized by the constitution of the Union discovering States of our confederacy.

4 That this is a crisis consummating

tions to make an impassable guit between any of the States, which unled, must continue to progress in power and prosperity.

6. That we adhere to the policy of popular sovereignty; that the people in their local capacity, shall form their own organic and municipal laws; that those laws when passed in due form, shall be fairly sustained until repealed by the Lerislature, or set saids by the Judiciar; therefore we approve of the President's pectal message and recent proclamation, in which he piedges aid from the general government to the constituted authorities of kansas, to preserve the public peace, protect the residents of that Territory in their persons and political rights, and to uphold a government of laws; and the sesertion of the Presidents of that Territory; they "shall most certainly have it," meete with our cordini approval.

"meete with our cordini approval." when the severity of the territory, they "shall most certainly have it," meete with our cordini approval.

"meete with our cordini approval." a the same time we express our gratification at the evidence which comes to us from all parties that Kansas is certainly destined to be a free State, by the action of her own settlers.

B. That we are epiposed to secret political parties—to political issues upon religious creeds, and to a precerption of those friends of liberty who come among us from the despotic governments of the old world, to seek an asytum and a home, repudiating all allegistice to any government save our own, which they swear to support; that immigration has done mach to develope our resources and make us a powerful nation, and that it will do much more in stelling the uncultivated lands of the West—in consummating our great works of improvement, and whome eccasion requires, in defending our rights upon the field, as many of our adopted citizens did in our last war with Great Hristin and the more recent one with Messico.

P. P. BLAIR AND THE MERGHANTS OF BALTMORE.

war with Great Britain and the more recent one with Mexico.

F. P. BLAIR AND THE MERCHANTS OF BALTIMORE.

The meeting called to dispute Mr. Blair's right to represent the merebants of Baltimore in the Pittsburg convention, met at the Exchange at one o'clock on the 27th.

Dr. J. Hanson Thomas called the meeting to order, and nominated the following gentlemen as officers of the meeting. who were chosen by accumation:

President—John C. Brune.

Vice President—Seo. Brown, C. C. Jamison, W. T. Young, Jn., B. Morris, D. S. Wilson, Thomas Whitridge, William Mcodville, William McKim, Jne. S. Gittings, Thos. Swann, G. S. Oldfield, Robert Garrett, Wm. F. Murdoch, A. Schumacher, Andrew Aldridge, John Q. Hewlett, Wm. Devries, Columbus O'Donneil, Jos. C. Wilson, Jno. H. Duvall, Wm. G. Harrison, Alexander Kirkland, Wm. Cooke, Francia Neale.

Secretaries—P. H. Sullivan, B. F. Newcomer, Wm. Wilson, Jr., G. U. Porter.

A crammittee appointed for this purpose reported the following resolutions:

Whereas, we, the merchants, traders and business men generally, of the city of flatimore, in public meeting, assembled at our Exchange, having learned through the public prints that the Fresident of a political convention styling itself the "Republican Convention" while recently at Pittsburg, announced that he represented "the merchants of wealth and standing in Baltimore," and, whereas, this meeting comprises members of all political parties recognized in this city and Stale; and whereas, we desire to vindicase our commercial and industrial classes from the imputation of tendencies either "avoilious" or "free soil."

Be it therefore, recoived, That we, the merchants, traders, business men, of the city of Baltimore, take this, the carriest

ENTON AND THE NIGGER WORSHIPPERS.

The administration penny whistle at Washington says:—

Ex. Senator Bonton is very ambitious of achieving the nomination of the nugger worthipper's party for the Presidency, and his friends accomplished no little at the Pittsburg Convention, in the matter of bringing him prominently before the leaders of the party in all the non-slaveholding States to that end. Mr., F. P. Blair's errand was not to represent Baltimore merchants, as he himself represented, but Mr. Benton's interests. Mr. Preston King, and, indeed, nearly every other ratting demogration was not be ground, were busily engaged in alding Mr. Blair's Bontos fax efforts. Unless we are greatly mistaken, Mr. B. has already put out of joint the nose of Gevernor Chase, whose friends are also anxious to make him the republican party candidate. Those who have reached Washington from Pittsburg seem all to believe that when teels nominating convention comes togother, Mr. Benton will have but little opposition for its favor. We will see—as the blind man said on a certain occasion.

THE CONNECTICUT KNOW NOTHING BOLTERS.

The American party of New Huren, in general meeting assembled, having listened to the reports of the delegates from Connecticut, to the late National Council and Convention of the American party, at Philadelphia, do hereby unanimously—

Resolve, That we heartly and fully approve of the course pursued by the delegates from Connecticut to the late Council and Convention in Philadelphia, and that we especially approve of their withdrawal from the Convention, and of their protest against the proceedings together with their recommendation for a National Nominating Convention to be hold in Juce next.

The democrats of the Second Congressional district of Vermort, in conjunction with some of their New Hampshire neighbors, assembled at Windsor on the 23d inst., and the meeting was addressed by flon. C. M. Ingersoli, of Connecticut, and by ex-Governor Hubbard, of New Hampshire, and resolutions were passed in accordance w

The municipal election in Georgetown, D. C., on the 26th inst., resulted in the success of the entire anti-Know Nothing ticket.

The Paulding, Mississippi, Clarion has placed the name of James Buchanau at the head of its columns for President.

The Lynchburg, Va., Republican says the vote of Virginia will be cart in the Ginetispati Convention, either for Buchanau or Hunter.

Buchanan or Hunter.

Theatres and Exhibitions.

Broadway Inevers.—The legendary spectacular drama of 'Herre, the Hunter,' continues to attract innueuse audiences to the Broadway. Those destring scats should go early, unless they secure them during the day.

Nimo's Garden.—The third concert of the Philharmonic Society takes place this evening, consequently there will be no dramatic performance till Monday.

Burron's Thuathe.—Shakspere's comedy, "The Winter's Tale," will be repeated this evening, with the successful new farce styled "Urgent Private Affairs," in which Mr. Burton plays an exceedingly droll character.

Laura Khene's Varieties.—The amusements for this evening comprise the Hitle drama called "Dreams of Delusions," the sparkling comedicits of "Two Can Play at That Game," the the popular burlesque of "Novelty."

Wallack's Thuation.—Planche's new and exciting comedy entitled the "Knights of the Round Table" will be performed for the fifth time to-night. "To Obage Benson" is the afterpiece.

BROADWAY VARIETIES.—Little George and his talented juvenile associates will to-night entertain their patrons with the spectacle of the "Naimi Queen" and the faros of the "Wandering Misstrel."

Wood's Mingrange.—Songa, dances, jokes, and the burlesque of the "Harpy Man." constitute the measure

of the "Wandering Misstrel."

Wood's Minstrell.—Songs, dances, jokes, and the farce levue of the "Happy Man," constitute the programme for this evening.

Buckley's Serinaders will to night sing a number of good songs and repeat the languable large of the "Two Pempeya."

Crina and Japan.—The greatly admired pencramic flustrations of these countries will be exhibited this afternoon and evening at the Athenaum, 653 Broadway.

Part Julius.—The friends of this favorite artist should bear in mind that his complimentary and farewell benefit will take place at the City Assembly Ecoms next Monday.

agua—The General Winning Golden Opinions f Spanish Population—English Versus American nacy—Contrast Between the Conduct of the Pwo Gov

corrupt monopolies and enforcing strict discipline in the army. Two companies, stationed at the city of Leon, reveited, in consequence of short pay and the rigorous respect they were compalled to observe towards the persons and property of the inhabitants. The present government feels the want of funds, but the writer, though evidently running over with old Spanish heatlift towards the Americans, seems to think the fillibusters will manage to surmount this difficulty.

The Roghish as usual, are far aboad of our government in their diplomacy. The ex-Minister, de Etado, informs his friends here that while the American Cobinet was compre mising every class of American interests in Nicaragua, by its caprictous and unbeard of scruples to recognize the government de facto of Niearagua as any popilical estity whatever, thus putting that State and people even below the Monquito savages in the scale of political existence, the British Minister at Washington was careful to less no time is ordering her Britannic Majesty's Consul, Scone Manning, to proceed to the capitatiand in person assure the new government of Micaragua of the sordial friendship and continued desire of her Britannic Majesty's government to be useful to the interests of the State of Nicaragua. This is a long Spanish rentence, but the kerrel is worth cracking the nut to get at it. England is playing her cards to make General Waker cither a tool or a victim, and in one way or other checkmate the American movement. Directly after the arrival of H. B. M. Consul, Manning, with the oily compliments of his government, which came simultaneously with Col. French's despatches, informing Fresidest Rivas of the refusal of the American government to receipes his arministration or receive his envoy, diplomatic relations were suspended with the American minister and Col. French recalled. The writer adds that "Consul Manning will be ab'e to announce this agreeable intelligence to his government by the same steamer which will convey this letter to your hand."

The Philadelphia Nominations-Henry A. Wise for Bu

lions and one half million of money according to the vote of the last Congress is to be paid out of the public trea-

inche belongs to speculators, who, taking advantage of "the law's delay," and the procrastination of Congress, have purchased the bonds at a great discount and now come in for the full value of their paper.

The Weshington democrats are in great gles over theaction of the Philadelphia Know Nothing Convention. A Virginia member of Congress told une this morning that the "whole Virginia delegation would propose Bachanan on the first ballot and his election was even beyond the reach or accident." This, of course, is all talk. This is Virginia gasconade and may always be found in abundance among those who come from the South of Mason and Dixoo's line. Set hrowing all the froth aside, there really does seem to be substantial evidences that James Buchs nan will be the man. A gentleman of unquestionable verseity told me to-day that Mr. Wise-has declared that if it was necessary, he would resign the chair of Chief Magistrate of Virginia, and stump the State in favor of Buchenan. It is argued that the nomination of Fillmore will divide the Know Nothing vote of the North, and give the national democrats a plurality owner every other party, even in New York and Pennsylvania. This may be so, but it must be remembered that while Wise, in Virginia, is for Buchanan, Han'er is for himself, and he may upset all the calculations made for old Buck in the Old Domicion. The democratic members of Congress, Orr, Foller and others, have returned to Washington from Philadelphia, and say that everything has fallen out exactly as they would wish it. General Houston is desponding, and said to day at the dinaer table that he was weary of public life, and wanted to retire. Sour grapes.

sylvania Farmer, a hole a djoining, east, was damaged to the extent of several hundred dollars, by the third story of the beach but ding failing; and the first story of fix. John Tanguy's but ding failing; and the first story of fix. John Tanguy's but ding failing; and the first story of fix. John Tanguy's but ding and story was uninjured, but the eastern wall of the lower story was broken in by a large mass of the ward of the ward on the little of the same house marrowly. A young man, named Timothy Murphy, engaged as a porter in the Pennsylvania Farmer, was also killed, and another person attached to the same house marrowly secaped instant death. He passed through that part of the house where the greater part of the damage occurred only a few micutes before the accident. Young Murphy was sitting in his room in the third story of the back building, writing a leiter, and, it is supposed, he was fined by the rafters falling on his back and need, as he was found lying on his face, with a pen in his hand, sometime atter the accident. The sheet of paper upon which he was writing his letter, was found among the rubbish. The letter contains the following:—

My Drant Rive—With pleasure I take my pen in hand, hopfud Bridger in the story of the ward of the properties, not hope you will accuse me, for I am not forgetting you to more than if I was with you—

As before stated, the warehouse was ere-sted in 1804. The basement walls were made 30 innhes thick, and the walls of the upper stories adjoining the buildings, east sand west, 9 inches thick, making, with the walls of the hotel and store, 9 inches each, a thickness of 18 inches. All the new walls constructed beyond the adjoining properties, north, were 18 inches thick. The joints of the first story were oak, 9 inches apart from centre to centre. The joints on each floor were all connected with 7-8th iron camber role, and cinches from centre to centre. The joints on each floor were allowned with 7-8th iron camber role, and connected with 7-8th iron camber role, and some

POPULATION OF ALABAMA. The census of Alabama for the year 1855, taken under a special law of that State, classifies its present population as follows:

White rades under 21 years. 128,324
White rades under 21 years. 96,805
White females under 21 years. 90,768